

## TWO NEW BUPRESTIDAE (Coleoptera)

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In working over material received for identification during the past two years, the following new species of buprestid beetles were found.

***Agrilus frisoni***, new species

*Male*.—Rather robust, subcylindrical, feebly shining, uniformly brownish cupreous.

Head with front rather wide, subequal in width at top and bottom, with a broad, deep, longitudinal depression extending from occiput to clypeus; sides nearly parallel, vaguely, arcuately expanded at vertex; surface densely, finely granulose, irregularly rugose, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white hairs; clypeus wide between antennae, broadly, deeply, angularly emarginate in front; antenna extending slightly beyond anterior margin of pronotum, serrate from fifth segment, outer segments as wide as long.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, slightly wider at apex than at base, widest along apical half; sides nearly parallel from apical angles to middle, then feebly, obliquely narrowed to posterior angles, which are rectangular; marginal and submarginal carinae widely separated anteriorly, united near middle; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe moderately produced, broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with a very broad, deep, median depression extending from base to near anterior margin, the depression much deeper at middle, a large, deep depression on each side extending from lateral margin to median third; prehumeral carinae strongly elevated, extending from near base to middle of pronotum; surface coarsely, closely, transversely rugose, finely, densely punctate between rugae, sparsely clothed in depressions with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs. Scutellum vaguely, transversely carinate, densely, finely granulose.

Elytra broadly, shallowly constricted in front of middle; tips separately narrowly rounded, obsoletely dentate; disk slightly flattened along sutural margins, which are slightly elevated posteriorly; basal depressions broad and deep; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs.

Abdomen broadly exposed above, strongly convex beneath; surface densely, finely granulose, sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures connected transversely by sinuate lines, which are coarser on basal sternite, sparsely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs; first sternite broadly, vaguely, longitudinally concave at middle; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex; vertical portions of first and second sternites more densely pubescent than ventral surface; pygidium not longitudinally carinate. Prosternum coarsely, densely rugose, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, erect, white hairs; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, broadly, vaguely emarginate

in front; prosternal process broad, slightly expanded behind coxal cavities, then converging to apex, which is acute. Tibiae slender, straight, anterior and middle pairs with a very small tooth on inner margin at apex. Posterior tarsi about three-fourths as long as tibiae, first segment as long as the following two segments united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near middle, the inner tooth much shorter and broader than the outer one, and not turned inward.

Length 5.75 mm., width 1.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Texas (no definite locality given).

*Type*.—In the United States National Museum, No. 56659.

Described from a single male, labeled simply "Texas," received from Theodore H. Frison.

This species runs to *Agrilus illectus* Fall in Fisher's key (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 145, 1928, p. 15) but it differs from that species in having the pronotum deeply, longitudinally depressed at the middle. *A. frisoni* differs from all other known species of *Agrilus* found in North America in having the antenna serrate from the fifth segment and the pronotum very deeply, longitudinally depressed at the middle.

The male genitalia resemble those of *Agrilus impexus*, but they are more strongly expanded posteriorly, and the median lobe is broader, more subtruncate at the apex, with the median tooth more prominent.

#### ***Chrysobothris verdevallis*, new species**

*Female*.—Rather broadly elongate, moderately convex above, slightly shining, dark bluish green, with a distinct violaceous tinge on front of head and underside of body; antenna brownish cupreous except basal segment, which is bluish green.

Head flat in front with an irregular, transverse, arcuate, smooth space on vertex and a vague, narrow, longitudinal groove on occiput; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, semierect, white hairs; clypeus broadly, deeply, angularly emarginate in front, arcuately rounded on each side. Antenna distinctly narrowed to apex; intermediate segments compact, robust, nearly square, broadly subtruncate at outer margins; third segment distinctly longer than following two segments united.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides vaguely converging from near apical angles to posterior angles, which are broadly rounded; anterior margin slightly sinuate, with a feeble, broadly rounded, median lobe; base broadly, arcuately emarginate on each side, median lobe slightly produced and broadly rounded; disk uniformly convex, without depressions or callosities; surface finely, densely granulose, feebly, transversely rugose, coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate. Scutellum black, triangular, finely, obsoletely granulose.

Elytra at base distinctly wider than pronotum, twice as long as wide; sides nearly parallel anteriorly, broadly, arcuately expanded behind middle, then arcuately converging to tips, which are separately broadly rounded; lateral margins coarsely serrate posteriorly; basal depressions broad and deep; humeral

depressions not indicated; disk moderately convex, each elytron with a vague, median depression in front of middle and a similar depression near sutural margin at apical fourth; surface glabrous, coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, feebly, transversely rugose basally, intervals obsoletely granulose.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, smooth along anterior margins of sternites, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, recumbent hairs, intervals densely granulose, without lateral callosities; last visible sternite shallowly, rectangularly emarginate at apex, with a strongly elevated, coarsely serrate, submarginal ridge, which is transversely truncate and coarsely serrate in front of apex; lateral margins not serrate; eighth tergite not visible. Prosternum coarsely, densely punctate, transversely rugose, with a few short, recumbent, white hairs; anterior margin rounded, with a short, broad, median lobe; prosternal process strongly, angularly expanded behind coxal cavities. Anterior femur with a short, broad, triangular tooth, which is coarsely dentate on outer margin. Anterior tibia strongly arcuate, unarmed; middle and posterior tibiae straight.

Length 6.5 mm., width 2.5 mm.

*Type locality*.—Verde Valley, Ariz.

*Type*.—In the United States National Museum, No. 56658.

Described from a single female collected at the type locality, June 25, 1924, by H. Brisley.

This species runs to *Chrysobothris smaragdula* Fall in Fisher's key (U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 470, 1942, p. 29) but it differs from that species in having the head flat on the vertex and occiput, the pronotum widest near the apical angles, and the last visible abdominal sternite shallowly, rectangularly emarginate at the apex, with the submarginal ridge coarsely serrate in front of the apical emargination.

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#### BOOK REVIEW

**Entomologia Agrícola del Peru** by J. E. Wille. Paper bound, 445 pp., 213 figs., Ministerio de Agr., Lima, Peru. 1943. (\$5.00, U. S., prepaid. May be ordered from Estac. Exper. de La Molina, Apartado 2791, Lima, Peru.)

This work is a resume of the knowledge of agricultural entomology in Peru, which should prove of value to all those interested in the agriculture and entomology of the region. It is clearly written in Spanish, without many difficult idiomatic expressions so that the North American student with some knowledge of Spanish can read it easily. The work is well printed on a good grade of paper. A few minor typographical errors occur, some listed in a page of errata, but these do not